WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. *** Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1822. Leeroy Burnett, *vs.* Elijah Fouch.—Jud. att. levied on land.—It appearing to the court that the defendant lives out of this state—It was therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the said Elijah Fouch appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Law for the county aforesaid, at the next court to be held at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in September next, and replevy and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him for plaintiff's demand.

Test. W. W. ERWIN, *C. B. S. C.*
3mt'21 Price adv. $4.

NOTICE.

BY a decree of the Court of Equity, made at April term, 1822, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 23d of September next, lots No. 17 and 18, in the great north square of the town of Salisbury, on which there are improvements; and lots No. 26, 37, and 38, in said town, unimproved. Also, two tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the county of Rowan, to wit: one of three hundred acres, lying on the waters of Flat Swamp Creek, and one of a hundred acres, lying on the top of a mountain, called little mountain, near to the Flat Swamp Springs, belonging to the heirs at law of Evan Alexander, deceased. A credit of twelve and eighteen months will be given. Bonds, with approved securities, will be required.

GEO. LOCKE, *C. M. C.*
August 5, 1822.——6wt'18.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1822: Noah Hampton *vs.* Thomas M'Guire.....original attachment, levied on land and negro man. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-house in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him. t'19p

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1822: Noah Hampton *vs.* Augustus Sackett.....original attachment, levied on household furniture. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is without the limits of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-house in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered up against him. t'19p

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1822: Thomas Lyles *versus* John Lyles.....original attachment, levied on negro man. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is without the limits of this state, *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court-house in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him. t'19p

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1822.—Alfred Randall, *vs.* Jonathan M'Daniel and Nancy his wife, Joshua Fox and Tabitha his wife, and others.....Petition for Partition.—It appearing that Joshua Fox and Tabitha his wife, are inhabitants of another state, *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte. JOHN P. MARTIN, *C. C. C.*

Price adv. $5 6wt'18

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for *cash*. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of *Confectionaries*. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES.

June 16, 1822.—106

Blind Horses.....cured.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of the United States, that he has obtained a patent from the President of the United States for a new and useful discovery in the method of curing BLINDNESS in Horses. The manner of treatment is simple, and very easily performed. Numbers of people have given certificates of the great usefulness of this discovery, and others are ready to testify in the same way, should they be called on. The subscriber wishes it not to be understood, that horses whose eyes have become dead, can be brought to their sight again; but, in many cases, where they have been blind from one to seven years, by his method they have been restored to perfect sight, and ever after remained so.

Rights for States, or single counties, may be obtained by applying, either personally or by letter, to the subscriber, or his agent, in the town of Huntsville, Surry county, N. Carolina. A right for a single county will be sold at from 50 to 100 dollars, proportioned to the population thereof. JOSEPH SATER.

Surry county, N. C. Aug. 12, 1822. 3mt'26

A Swindler.

A SHORT time since, a man by the name of George Cartwright, a journeyman shoemaker, commenced working with me, and after getting into my debt, absconded without paying. He went off with a journeyman tailor, by the name of Lemons. It is supposed he will make for Tennessee, by the way of Lincolnton and Morganton. The object of this notice is to put the public on their guard, and let the character of the man keep pace with himself.

ASA TOMPSON.

Concord, July 29, 1822.—tf '13

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, being about to settle in Mississippi, has appointed William Lun, Esq. his true and lawful agent, to transact all his business in his name. W. JONES.

August 17, 1822.——3wt'19

Tanning Business.

THE subscriber having been informed that it is not generally known that the above business is still carried on by him, takes this method to inform his former customers and the public, that he has kept, and will at all times keep, a supply of *LEATHER*, of the best quality, on hand; and will give the current price, in cash or leather, for Hides of every description. And by so doing, hopes to meet a share of public patronage.

N. B. A few loads of *Bark* wanted.

JNO. BEARD, *Sen.*

Salisbury, Aug. 14, 1822.—4wt'18

Blacksmith Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, and solicits the patronage of his friends. Any person that wishes to purchase new wagons, can have them completely finished, on short notice. Corn, flour, whiskey, or brandy, will be taken in payment, at the market prices. The subscriber has also furnished himself to keep private Entertainment, at his house, about five miles from Salisbury, on the main road from that place to Mock's Old Field.

3wt'18p PETER J. SWINK.

Please to Observe,

THAT at the August term of Rowan County Court, the subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Stuart, deceased. All persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts respectively; and all persons having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward legally proven, within the time limited by law, or they will not be attended to, as it is desirable that the estate may be settled without unnecessary delay.

DAVID STUART, *Adm'r.*

August 19, 1822.——3wt'18

NORTH-CAROLINA,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Session, 1822.....John H. Stevilie *vs.* Ezekiel Penington.....O. Att.—It appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant, Ezekiel Penington, resides beyond the limits of the said state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in September next, and replevy or plead to issue, judgment final will be had for the plaintiff's demand against him.

Witness James Erwin, Clerk of said court, at office, the 29th day of July, 1822.

J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

3wt'19

NORTH-CAROLINA,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Session, 1822.....John Caldwell *vs.* Jesse Martin, Adm'r. of John Turner and Harrison Turner.....Justice's judgment served on land.—It appearing to this court, that the heirs at law of Polly Swain, wife of Richard Swain, late of Kentucky, reside beyond the limits of this state—therefore it was ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, that unless the said heirs appear before the said county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to make themselves parties in this case, and shew cause wherefore execution should not be had against the real estate, otherwise judgment ex parte will be awarded against them.

6wt'19 J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

Remarks of Mr. Pickering, published originally in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

"Having noticed the folly of regarding the Moon in relation to the time of sowing peas, I add, that the idea of its influence in any other operations in husbanry, ought to be alike discarded. It is a mischievous supposition kept alive by tradition, and countenanced and supported by the idle remarks and representations in almanacks. The figure of a man marked with the *signs*, and the prognosticaions of the weather, ought to be expunged; and every well disposed almanack-maker would banish them if he knew the injuries they occasion, by misleading the farmer in any branch of rural economy. I once heard some farmers—speaking of spreading manure on grass land in the spring—say very gravely, *that it should not be done when the horns of the moon were turned upwards, for then the manure instead of sinking into the ground, would rise with the grass and do no good.* On the contrary, they mentioned one farmer who *would not set up his worm fence when the horns of the moon pointed downwards*—for then the stones placed under the angles of the fence would sink, and the lower rails touch the ground and rot. And an industrious farmer in another state told me that he had slaughtered a fine heifer calf which he wished to have raised, *because it was dropped in the dark of the moon.* If I had not witnessed these facts, I should have hardly thought it possible that such ridiculous notions could have been entertained by any persons who claimed a share of common sense. Even the changes of the weather, so generally supposed to be influenced by the phases of the moon, have been found by a long course of observations, to happen at all periods of the moon's appearance indiscriminately. This fact which your father mentioned to me twenty years ago, was this day repeated to me by the gentleman who had noted those observations. Were it otherwise, he remarked,—did the moon's influence determine the weather—then should not this be fair or foul, at the same times, in all countries on the globe?"

The following observations of a Vermont Farmer, show that we should consult our real *interest*, as well as the finer feelings of our nature, by defending the innocent robin from the attacks of both boys and men. There are also other kinds of birds who prey on the insects which devour our crops, and whose industry would amply reward us for protecting them.—*Farmer's Journal.*

"I know of no method whatever to extirpate this larger species, which human ingenuity can devise. But Providence seems to have provided an antidote to this evil, in the *rubecula*, or common Robin. This innocent and useful bird preys with peculiar avidity upon this species of worm. This fact may be ascertained by visiting a nest of young robins in the vicinity of a corn field, when it will be perceived that they are fed lavishly upon this kind of worm. At other times, this bird feeds upon different species of worms and bugs, which are found upon the surface of the ground, which services are of immense value and benefit to the farmer, and ought to recommend it to his peculiar care and patronage. But its innocence and utility are inadequate to protect it from the wanton cruelty of boys and sportsmen. What immense numbers of these our benefactors are annually destroyed through mere wantonness and cruelty, while we are constantly hearing of the ravages of worms and bugs in the various departments of vegetation. Even whole cornfields have been laid waste the present season by this larger species of worm, which calamity might have been obviated by having spared and fostered the robin. The utility, in fact, of this invaluable bird, is so obvious, that even legislative interference is imperiously demanded to rescue it from the bloody fangs of the fowler. Other states have their protecting laws for the benefit of innocent and useful birds, and why should we be distanced in the sacred cause of humanity? The subject may appear trifling and novel at first, but a little reflection will convince any one that it is by no means unimportant."

Potatoes may be spoiled by bad management in harvesting. They should be dug in cool overcast weather, and picked immediately after the hoe free from sun and air, and kept moist with much dirt about them. If dug in fine weather, and they remain exposed to the sun, they will sweat in the summer, and be soft, waxy and strong. By lying to dry in the sun, they turn green, become in a degree poisonous, operate as physic of a purgative nature, and, it is said, sometimes prove fatal.—*New-England Farmer.*

Desultory.

JOSEPHINE.

A biographical sketch of Josephine, late Empress of France.

She was born at St. Pierre, Martinique, on the 24th of June, 1768, or as some say, two or three years afterwards, of wealthy parents, and was baptised under the name of Maria-Francoise-Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie. Whilst yet young, she had espoused the Viscount Alexander Beauharnois, so well known since by his talents and misfortunes. Endued with an ardent imagination, and fond of pleasure, she gave herself up to them with a vehemence that injured her reputation, and marked her conduct as more than equivocal. The revolution commenced, but did not so much put an end to these gallantries as it changed their objects. Having escaped with difficulty from the reign of terror, during which she had been detained in the Magdelonnetts, she afterwards entered into particular connexions with Hoche and Barras, and strove all in her power to sustain the latter. She in general, shewed much benevolence and humanity.—When the contest of the 13th of Vendemaire had made Bonaparte conspicuous, and after he had obtained the command of the army in Italy, Josephine became his wife, and remained for the time at Paris.

In the following year, when Napoleon was covered with laurels, she went to join him at Milan, and almost always accompanied him in subsequent journeys. Crowned Empress in 1804, she softened, as much as she could, the asperity of character of her spouse, obtained from him many acts of clemency, saved the lives of a number of persons, and from that period manifested virtues which were calculated to obscure the remembrance of her former errors. Bonaparte, thus far triumphant, thought to put the seal to his power and glory, by marrying, after the campaign of 1809, an Austrian Arch-Duchess. To do this, he repudiated Josephine, who has been denominated his *Star*, and which, in effect, she was, if we refer to posterior events. Napoleon employed all the address possible to sweeten this cup of humiliation, and preserved to her the title of empress dowager. Disgusted with the grandeurs of life, which she had purchased at the expense of her tranquility and happiness, she retired, after having taken several journies to her country seat of Malmaison, still maintaining some small interest over the mind of the emperor. This, however, she exerted in vain, at the moment of the campaign of Moscow, to make him sensible of the danger of that enterprize. Given up to the anguish which followed, she saw crumbling piece-meal, into nothing, that phantom of glory and power whose birth she had witnessed, and remained almost alone in the midst of the ruins of her family. The occupation of the capitol of France by the enemy, plunged her into profound sorrow, from which, however, she found some solace in the visits which she received from those kings and princes who knew how to appreciate her merits.

It was at the end of a walk in her garden, at her beautiful country seat, in the spring of 1814, with the Emperor Alexander, that she increased the disorder, of which, a few days afterwards, she died. She was universally regretted by the inhabitants, and all those persons who from indigence or misfortunes, had become acquainted with her.

WAVERLY NOVELS.

Blackwood's Magazine has christened the author of this series of popular works, which succeed each other with the rapidity of sky rockets, as the "*Great Unknown*," or as Virgil, perhaps, would have expressed it, "*Ingens cui lumen ademptum.*" This obscurity is likely to be short lived, however; for, as in the play of Abælino, the Great Bandit turns out to be the same with the courteous Flodoardo, so the "Great Unknown," even in this early part of the drama, is clearly identified with Sir Walter Scott, the author of Marmion and admirer of the diamonds and jewellery of Prince Esterhazy.

A laborious but very successful effort to fix upon the author of Marmion and Roke-by the authorship of Waverly, Guy Mannering, &c. has recently been made public in the form of letters to Mr. Heber, (member of Parliament from Oxford,) containing critical remarks on the novels, and an inquiry into their real authorship. The character of Scott and the author of the novels, as they appear in their works—their language of human nature and of antiquity—their susceptibility of beauty, animate and inanimate—their acquaintance with Scotch law—their fondness for rural sports—their love of warlike achievements—their sympathetic admiration of suffering innocence and beauty—their modes of thought and of expression—their topics—the structure of their style—the similarity, not to say the identity of their metaphors: in a word, their talents and their defects—their beauties and their errors, are collated and placed in so strong a point of view as to render it proved beyond a doubt, that the author of Marmion and of the Novels is one and the same person.

A host of analogous passages are brought together in this work, which it is surprising how they should occur to any one but the author himself, in whose memory they would naturally awaken each other. May it not then prove that this anonymous work is the work of Scott also, who, in escaping one metamorphosis, immediately puts on another. This cannot be; for he is represented as a modest, unpretending man; and, perhaps, he was never so unfortunately seduced from the artless simplicity of genius, as when he broke out into raptures at Prince Esterhazy's coat of stars at the coronation, while a native Indian of our woods surveyed the whole of the pageant with the most unaffected philosophy, and without the slightest emotion of wonder.

Taking it for granted that Sir Walter Scott is the author of the Novels, the writer of the Letters proceeds to discuss his motives for concealment. This is a question of more difficult solution than the preceding, and he leaves it where he found it.—*Charleston Courier.*

Slavery in America.—The Edinburgh Scotsman, in an article on the subject of Slavery in America, remarks:

"Our anti-jacobins have been very eloquent upon the existence of slavery amidst the boasted freedom of America. But before they indulged in invective, it would have been wise to inquire who were the authors of the evil? Other nations may have a right to taunt the Americans on the subject, but assuredly we have none. The slavery existing there is the *misfortune* of *America*—but it is the *crime* of Britain. We poured the foul infection into her veins; we fed and cherished the leprosy which now deforms that otherwise happy country."

ANCIENT REMAINS.

On the 3d instant, a piece of white pine board, an inch thick, a foot wide, and several feet in length, together with a small square block of the same timber, were dug up in a sand hill in the village of Malone, Franklin county, ten feet below the surface of the ground, in such a state of preservation as to support their weight when handled. The strata above and around were perfect and appeared never to have been disturbed—indicating that they must have remained there for ages.

[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 22.

The packet ship *James Monroe*, Captain Marshall, arrived late last evening, in 35 days from Liverpool. By her the Editor of the Advocate has received London papers to the 14th July, and Liverpool to the 16th, inclusive. Our time and limits will only permit us to make the following extracts:

Their contents are more than usually important, containing late intelligence from Spain, Portugal, Russia and Turkey, which will be found below.

The troubles in Spain were increasing. On the 30th June, an affray took place between the populace and the guards, in which an officer was killed.

A letter received in London, dated Madrid 29th June, says—"This country is in a most convulsed state, without funds, credit, or confidence; yet, still I think the constitution will stand firm against all domestic attacks."

The proceedings of the Portuguese Cortes are important, as it is supposed they would lead to a declaration of Independence of the Brazils. A measure to that effect had been proposed, and was under discussion. The debates were carried on with great vehemence.

We have copied below, an article from Hamburg, dated July 4, which the London Courier of July 13, says is a document, which may be considered an official exposition of the conduct of Russia, with respect to her differences with Turkey.

The accounts from Ireland are to the 11th July, and the distress does not appear to have abated any. The Dublin papers say "*in one parish in the county of Mayo, one hundred and forty of our fellow creatures died of famine and fever, in ten days!*" The subscriptions in London increased rapidly.

LONDON, (Sunday Evening,) July 14.

Spain.—Further intelligence arrived yesterday from Madrid, bringing down our information from that city to the evening of the 6th. At that period, we understand, no concession had been made by the mutinous troops, nor had any thing transpired to inspire hopes of bringing the affair to an amicable accommodation. Frequent interviews are said to have taken place between the King and his Ministers, in which the latter strongly urged his Majesty to sanction with his name the promulgation of some official document, declaring his disapprobation of the conduct of the royal guards, and designating them by the title of rebels to their country. It is added, that, with this proposition Ferdinand has firmly refused compliance, declaring that his guards were his friends, and should never be stigmatised or brought into peril by any act of his. An apprehension, to which the vacillating conduct of the King gave some cause, appears to have been entertained by the ministers, that Ferdinand might suddenly adopt the resolution of placing himself under the protection of the refractory troops; and they urged him, therefore, to repair to some place of safety, where his person, should the troops be incited to so daring an attempt, might be secure from seizure. To this proposition, also, the King returned a decided negative; with the remark, that his guards were faithful, and that he had nothing to fear from them. In this situation affairs at Madrid were left on the 6th inst, the conduct of the King inspiring the most serious alarm among that portion of the people who are well affected to the constitution. All the impartial reports of travellers and of private letters relate, with the utmost confidence, that the great bulk of the Spanish nation is decidedly attached to the constitution, and that the only dangerous disaffection exists in the Royal guards, unless there should also be added the King himself.

A Lisbon mail arrived yesterday with papers to the 29th ult. They are principally filled with discussions in the Cortes, on the additional articles to the constitution of Brazil. The committee to whom the subject had been referred, declare, in their report, that an absoulute union between the two kingdoms was impossible, and recommended that there should be two assemblies of Cortes, one in each kingdom. After two days discussion, the further consideration of the subject was adjourned.

The Paris papers of Thursday arrived yesterday. An attempt on the part of the Greeks to carry Napoli di Romania by storm, is stated to have failed, for want of concert in their operations. The commander of the English vessel of war Medina, is said to have compelled the Greeks to restore an English vessel, captured for a violation of the blockade of Canea, in Crete.

Chourschid Pacha is reported to have been defeated by the Greek forces, in a battle which was renewed four days, the 29th, 30th, and 31st May, and 1st of June. On the last day the Turks were completely worsted, and fled towards Glyky, vigorously pursued by the Greeks, who became masters of their baggage.

From the London Courier, July 13.

We have received a document which may be considered as an official exposition of the system and conduct of Russia with respect to her differences with Turkey. It is as follows:

HAMBURGH, JULY 4.

"The policy of the Russian Court is that of peace, because a war in the East would lead to consequences, the extent of which it is impossible to foresee; and a permanent state of peace alone can insure the welfare of Europe and the happiness of nations. Russia hopes to recover, without arms, war, and bloodshed, the rights founded on treaties which have been lost during the Greek insurrection. As the demands of Russia peculiarly regarded the security of the rights of Christian subjects in the Turkish states, there can be no question raised about disengaging itself from the Greek cause. Had the Porte respected those rights, made a war on the rebels, and not confounded the innocent with the guilty, a breach between the two powers would never have taken place.

"The great heart of the Emperor comprehends every thing that humanity requires and religion demands. A declaration of war, instead of protecting the Greeks, would have been the signal of a vast massacre. To spare suffering humanity torrents of innocent blood, to stifle the seeds of disunion and misunderstanding between the powers; to destroy the germ of new wars; to obtain in peace the result of war, was the sole, the generous object of the Russian Cabinet. This was the tendency of the pacific means of the proposals of mediation, supported by a powerful military force. Moderation alone could lead to the attainment of this object, and every thing gives reason to hope that we shall enjoy the fruits of these exertions.

"The high minded Alexander, therefore, will not disengage himself from the cause of the Greeks, but forever sucure to them by guarantee what humanity and religion command, what right and treaties require, as soon as the direct negotiations now preparing at Vienna have begun. It is to be expected that the other powers will second his amicable intentions, and, with the harmony that now exists between all the courts, it cannot be doubted that this desirable object will be attained, if the Divan remains faithful to the disposition which it has lately shewn. It is clear that the threatening attitude of its neighbors, the energetic language of the mediators, and, above all, the union and harmony of all the European courts, have produced a great change in its way of thinking. The troops in Moldavia and Wallachia, whatever may be publicly reported on the subject, will be withdrawn. A declaration of amnesty in favor of the Greeks is likewise to be expected as soon as they have laid down their arms. We have reason to believe that preliminary steps to this end are already taken.

"The moderation and magnanimity which characterize the policy of the emperor, are recognized and appreciated by all diplomatic characters who are versed in political principles. Sound policy is incontestibly moderation—for this cardidal virtue includes all others. It engenders esteem and confidence, from which proceed peace abroad, and happiness at home."

PARIS, JULY 12.

Our letters from Bayonne, of the 4th inst. state as follows:

My last informed you of the arrangement made by Gen. Lopez Banos, to turn the rebels under the command of Quesada. This operation has perfectly succeeded. An express which arrived this morning, has brought certain intelligence that yesterday, at break of day, Gen Banos ordered the attack on all points, upon the post of Quesada. And the result was the loss to the latter of upwards of 299 men killed upon the field of battle, which is nearly the whole number of persons capable of using arms amongst the 1500 who had assembled in the valley of Runcal. The rest fled towards Arragon, not being able to retreat upon France, by the wood of Hyrati.

Amongst the number of killed are several chiefs, including the famous Sartan Ladron. It is not known what has become of Gen. Quesada. Thus, the army which was to overthrow the constitutional government of Spain, and which arrogated the right of interpreting the intentions of allied princes, is entirely destroyed.

Thirty of those unfortunate men who formed part of the band of the Curate Zavala, in Biscay, have arrived here.—They were enlisted to march to Runcal, but they arrived too late.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

FROM SMYRNA.

A friend has just put into our hands a letter from Smyrna, dated May 27th.—From the following extracts, which may be depended upon, (coming, as it does, from a respectable American gentleman,) it will be seen that the European accounts have not exaggerated the horrid excesses of the Turks towards the Greeks. The unparallelled massacre at Scio is confirmed.

"*Smyrna, May 27th*, 1822.

"Our situation in this country remains about as distressing as ever: in fact, more so. Formerly we were only doomed to witness daily murders in our streets: *now* we see poor women and children torn from their homes, and sold to the Turks in Asia!—The daughter of a poor Greek peasant sold to a Turkish Aga may pass; but a young lady, brought up in all the luxury of affluence, sold to a rich Turkish boor, and with him to inhabit the hills and plains of Asia—a mother, brought thus far with her children, the companions of her misery—and then witnessing the sale of one poor child after the other, to be scattered over the country—what can equal this?—Death is nothing to it. Strict orders have been given to prevent the sale of any of their slaves to any Christian. A few, very few, have been bought by the force of money. All the men in Scio have been killed, and all the women and children made slaves. Not content with this, the Government at Constantinople are beheading the poor Sciots as fast as they can find them, altho' residents in that place for thirty or forty years.

"The Turks, in one short year, have resumed all the barbarity of former ages. I know them no longer. Men with whom I have been much acquainted since my residence in this country, have changed as day from night. If a deadly enmity to all Christians—the infringement of the capitulations of every nation in Turkey with the Porte—an arrogance as great as ridiculous—do not soon bring about a war, I shall be much mistaken. The general opinion is, that a war with Russia will not take place. Something certainly has long delayed it: I presume the disposition of all the cabinets of Europe, to avoid war any in way, or with any people. At last, I fear, they will be driven to it, in which case this country will be no residence for an European. A short time must clear that matter.

"The Turkish and Greek fleets are in sight of each other. The Turks have, by great odds, the greatest force; they do not, however, appear disposed to attack the Greeks, and the Greeks wait to find them at anchor, in hopes of being able to burn them; and for our misfortune, they are no further off than the mouth of the Bay of Smyrna. If the Turks, through their bad conduct, should board their fleet, then we may expect a great uproar here. If they engage at sea, it appears to me utterly impossible the Greeks should succeed. The Turks have six line of battle ships, 11 large frigates, 15 to 20 corvettes, and 20 gun boats; the Greeks in two divisions of 40 each, principally brigs of about 250 tons, a few ships, say 810, from 4 to 500 tons."

BRITISH NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

FROM THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Through the politeness of a gentleman who has just arrived in this city, from a distant post in the Northwest territory, we have received intelligence that the expedition which was fitted out by direction of the Admiralty, in the summer of 1819, under the orders of lieut. Franklin, was on its return to Hudson's Bay.

The expedition advanced as near to the Copper Mine River in the following year, as the approaching winter would permit; and in the spring of the last year, having embarked the canoes which they carried with them, they descended that river until it discharges itself into the Hyperborean, or Frozen Ocean. The expedition then proceeded in the execution of its ulterior object, namely, to explore the coast of the Polar Sea, from the mouth of the Copper Mine River, round to Hudson's Bay. This, however, it would appear, from the information we have been able to collect, it could no further affect than by surveying a few hundred miles, of the coast to the northward and eastward, the winter having set in, towards the latter end of August, with such severity as to oblige the party to return. It does not appear from the arrangement which was made, (that the land-marks should be placed by either captain Parry or lieut. Franklin, as they should first arrive at certain points, as they proceeded,) that the former had reached so far as the party of the latter.

Several deaths had occurred, among whom was Mr. Wood, nine Canadians, and one Esquimaux.

It is stated from the observations made in this expedition, the mouth of the Copper Mine River differs, by several degrees of latitude from that laid down by Hearn.

DOMESTIC.

Extract from the journal of a gentleman who was engaged among others in running the boundary line between North-Carolina and Virginia, when the United States were colonies under the British crown—first published in the Petersburg Republican.

"I am sorry I cant give a better account of the state of the poor Indian with respect to christianity, although a great deal of pains has been, and still continues to be taken with them. For my part I must be of opinion, as I hinted before, that there is but one way of converting these poor infidels, and reclaiming them from barbarity, and that is charitably to intermarry with them, according to the modern policy of the most christian king in Canada and Louisiana.

"Had the English done this at the first settlement of the colony, the infidelity of the Indians had been worn out at this day, with their dark compexions, and the country had swarm'd with people more than it does with insects.

"It was certainly an unreasonable nicety that prevented their entering into so good natured an alliance. All nations of men have the same natural dignity, and we all know that very bright talents may be lodged under a very dark skin. The principal difference between one people and another, proceeds only from the different opportunities of improvement.

"The Indians by no means want understanding, and are in their figure tall and well proportioned. Even their copper coloured complexions would admit of blanching, if not in the first, at the farthest, in the second generation.

"I may safely venture to say, the Indian women would have made altogether as honest wives for the first planters, as the damsels they used to purchase from on board the ships. 'Tis strange therefore that any good christian should have refused a wholesome strait bedfellow, when he might have had so fair a portion with her, as the merit of saving her soul."

THE NEWBURG LETTERS.

Judge Johnson, in his life of General Greene, remarks, that "popular opinion has attributed them to an individual (Gen. Armstrong) who has been satisfied to compound for the doubt cast upon his morals, by enjoying the eclat of giving birth to such brilliant productions."

The Judge controverts this opinion, and says, "we think ourselves in possession of a clue to trace out the leader of the boldest and most portentous intrigue that ever threatened the liberties of this country. If there ever was in the United States a man whose bold and decisive character, whose popular eloquence, whose nerve of style and vigor of conception, qualified him more than any other for the author of these letters, and the leader of that undertaking, it was the author of a private letter to Gen. Greene," which is dated February 11, 1783, and inserted.

The Judge in a note says, Governour Morris was the writer; but remarks, that Gen. G. "was only apprised of the writer's intimate connexion with the public creditors, to a greater amount probably than any other man in the Union," and that Gen. G. was deceived by his specious affectation of disinterestedness and public spirit.

The famous Newburg Letters appeared March 10, 1783.—*Salem Gazette.*

The following observations are from Mr. Degrand's Boston Weekly Report of Saturday last, and give us, it is quite probable, as true a view of facts as any other paper has done: *Nat. Intel.*

"Some writers have pronounced that public opinion is wholly, here and hereabouts, against the Captor of the Guerriere. I do not know how much chance those writers have of ascertaining the opinion of the People at large. I dare say they pronounce the opinion honestly, and to the best of their knowledge and belief:—But a regard to truth and justice constrains me to declare that, so far as my observation goes, there is no excitement with the people at large against Com. Hull. The excitement exists in the Newspapers, and not in the hearts of the People, grateful for the services which the gallant Hull has rendered his country. I have watched the public pulse from the beginning of this business; my usual occupations have led me to come in contact, during all the time, with a great variety of persons, in all ranks of society; and, so far as my observation goes, I do unhesitatingly declare that there has been no excitement among the people generally. It appears to me some writers must have mistaken the opinion of a few of their own immediate friends for the opinion of the good people at large.

I do not in any way mean to impeach the motives of any of the accusers of Com. Hull. The best of men may be mistaken sometimes."

FROM THE EASTPORT (MAINE) SENTINEL.

Murder of the first degree.—Died, in St. Andrews jail, on Sunday last, Mr. Israel Perley, belonging to Salem, (Mass.) aged 32 years. Mr. P. had been imprisoned for the last 15 months *for debt*. His brother, Mr. John Perley, took passage a short time since in a vessel from Salem for the purpose of going to St. Andrews and liberating his brother. On the passage he fell from the mast head, a distance of about 50 feet, and was so much injured, (though no limbs were broken) that his life was dispaired of for several days. He is still confined to his bed in this place, but we are happy to state that he is fast recovering. An inquest was held on the body of Mr. Perley, and the following is the verdict, which is taken from the St. Andrews Herald. His remains were interred on Tuesday last from the boarding house of Mr. Joseph Parker, in St. Andrews. "That the aforesaid Israel Perley, on the 4th day of August, instant, being a prisoner in the jail at St. Andrews, in the county aforesaid, then and there died of the visitation of God; and the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths further say, that they believe his death has been hastened, in consequence of his confinement in the lower room of the jail, where he was exposed for three months to a *pestilential effluvia* arising from the vault in said room, which occasioned insanity and disease, by which he came to his death."

NEW-YORK, AUG. 24.

On Wednesday evening, one of the stages of the Union Line, between this city and Philadelphia, was overturned three miles north of Trenton, N. J. The vehicle was demolished entirely, and when the passengers were extricated from the ruins and baggage, it was discovered that Mr. S. French had dislocated his arm and was much bruised on the hip and body. Mr. Woodrow, covered with contusions, and Mr. Charles Vignoles had the whole of his left side much hurt, particularly the arm, which was stripped of the skin and greatly injured; the other passengers escaped unhurt. Messrs. Woodrow and Vignoles had arrived in New-York, but Mr. French was carried back to Philadelphia. The same evening another of the coaches of the same line was overset close to New-Brunswick, and a third overthrow took place of a stage belonging to another line. On Tuesday evening one of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Union stages was likewise overturned between French Town and New-Castle, and several of the passengers hurt!

Nat. Adv.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 20.

It is with unfeigned regret that we learn that the cases of *fever*, greatly multiply in New-York, and that the alarm of the citizens extends to every part of the city. It is said that all the public institutions are making arrangements to move, and that more than 20,000 of the citizens have abandoned their dwellings. The first death which excited alarm in this city in 1793, was on the 19th of August, and the removals began about the 25th or 26th of that month. The whole number then swept off by that dreadful pestilence was 4041: of these but 325 died in the month of August. Happily the disease is much better understood now than it was thirty years ago. There is, however, no safety but in flight, and while we hope that our fellow-citizens at New-York will fly, we trust that our gates will not be shut against them. Their losses must be great; let us do all we can to mitigate their sufferings and diminish their losses. It is our duty so to do, and let not slavish fear or attachment to theories lead us from the path of duty and humanity.—*Press.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Francisville, to his friend in Alexandria, (Lou.) dated July 9.

"This country was never more sickly than at present; it is against visited with what is termed by medical gentlemen the *cold plague or black fever*—which proved so fatal in the year 1819. He says, that in no case where medical aid was not rendered before the second paroxysms of fever, has the patient recovered, and invariably the third takes him off. Symptoms of this disease are, chills, succeeded by high grades of fever in the head and chest, with the extremities cold at the same time; here the faculty *deplete* and *stimulate* simultaneously, and if the third fever does not kill, the patient recovers. The parts that remain cold assume a black color and the skin scales off. Hence it is termed the cold plague and black fever.

CHARLESTON, AUGUST 22.

A most daring Robbery was committed on Tuesday night last, at the Carolina Coffee House. The rooms of several of the lodgers were visited while they were asleep, and their pockets rifled; while several trunks were taken to the lower room and forced open. One gentleman lost $680, mostly in Bank Bills, viz: One $100 Bill of the U. States Bank at Philadelphia; two $100 Bills of the U. States Branch Bank at Pittsburgh, (Pen.); two $100 Bills of the Brownsville Bank (Pen.); and three $50 Bills of the same Bank.—Two or three suspicious looking persons were seen lurking about the house during the evening, and, it having been ascertained that persons supposed to be the same had crossed the Ashley River Ferry yesterday morning, some of the police officers went in pursuit, and returned last evening, with two persons, (*John Tomez and John Brown*) whom they had apprehended about 16 miles from town, on the Savannah road. On their examination before Justice RICHARDS, nothing was found upon them which would prove their guilt in this instance, but we learn that sufficient evidence appeared to warrant their commitment for further examination.

Courier.

A letter from Milledgeville (Geo.) dated 13th inst. mentions an occurrence that is likely to make much noise in that State. The Secretary of State, Col. HAMMOND, having left the "Seat of Government," on a visit either to Darien or St. Augustine, Gov. CLARK construed his absence into a vacation of the office; which he accordingly declared to be vacant, and appointed Mr. SIMON WHITAKER, in his stead. The chief Clerk of the Department refused to give up the papers belonging to the office, to the newly appointed officer—but they were taken from his possesion by force. Col. H. is a warm opponent of Gov. CLARK, and the step thus taken by the Governor, is as a matter of course, attributed to that circumstance. The friends of the Ex Secretary pronounced it a high-handed usurpation of authority.—*Charleston Courier.*

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1822.

Mr. Floyd, a representative from Virginia, at whose instance the call was made upon the President for Mr. Russell's letter, has replied to the charge made by Mr. Adams, that he (Mr. Floyd) made it at the special request of Mr. Russell; and has denied the fact. He also scouts at the insinuation that the call was made for electioneering purposes. Mr. Adams may have been misinformed; but appearances are certainly very much against Mr. Floyd. But whatever may have been Mr. Floyd's motives, there can be no mistake as to Mr. Russell's. The public, however, are as much bound to believe in the statements of Messrs. Brent and Bailey as those of Mr. Floyd, until the former shall be convicted of falsehood or tergiversation, unless the mere fact of being clerks in some one of the Departments, under the present administration, shall be considered as *prima facie*, evidence of want of integrity. It is therefore unfortunate for Mr. Floyd, that he should find it necessary, for his own vidication, to insinuate a suspicion of the credibility of others, who, for ought the public knows, or Mr. Floyd has shown, are equally entitled to belief with himself. If an ihdividual wishes to clear himself from any imputation, by the crimination of others, he must produce something more than insinuations, or his simple *ipse dixit*: the public will demand proofs. It is not enough for him to say, that because a man is a *clerk*, HE shall not place confidence in him; for with just as much propriety might the constituents of Mr. Floyd say, that *they* would not believe in any statements he should make, respecting their public concerns, because *he* is their servant, and dependent on their good-will, or "capricious smiles," for the continuance of his office. There, is therefore, something peculiarly reprehensible in the manner,—something,—but we will not give it the epithet which it deserves,—in which he speaks of Messrs. Brent and Bailey:—"It is *possible* they may be respectable, *I* know nothing of them!" Is it *possible* they may be *respectable*? And so it is *possible* Mr. *Floyd* may be respectable; *we* know nothing of him. The *possibilities* are no more against the one than the other.

We should not have noticed Mr. Floyd's letter, had it not become the fashion now-a-days, among a certain class, to cry down *almost* every individual connected with the administration, from the President, the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy, to the clerks in these departments—and to represent them as unworthy the confidence and favor of the people. We have nothing to do with the discrepance between the statements of Mr. Adams and Mr. Floyd; it is a matter of little interest to us which is correct: but we do not believe that the administration has lost, or is undeserving of, the confidence of the people, and we cannot, therefore, but condemn the attempts of a *new party* to render that administration, and nearly all who are connected with it, odious and unpopular.

FROM THE HALIFAX COMPILER.

It is a fact, that the time for which MONTFORT STOKES, Esq. was elected to the Senate of the U. S. from this State, expires with the next Session of Congress. It is a no less stubborn fact, that he will not serve another term. It is time to make the inquiry then, *who shall succeed him?* There can be no doubt but JOHN BRANCH, Esq. will be elected with ease; if statesmanlike conduct in public service, and talents combined with the purity of popular principles, have any weight with the next legislature. If the "Carolinian," and "Recorder," have any objections, we should be glad to hear them. They certainly have none of a serious nature. Nor can there be nominated a more capable and deserving man. *If* it should appear otherwise, our mistake will be willingly rectified.

It will be seen from the above article, that the Halifax Compiler announces two "facts." In the first one he is certainly correct: the term of Gen. Stokes does expire with the next Session of Congress. But as for the "stubborn fact," we must withhold credence until we hear his authority. We cannot assert it as a "fact," that Gen. Stokes will again suffer his name to be held up as a candidate; but, from indirect information, we believe such will be the case. If so, we appeal to the candor of the Compiler whether Gen. Stokes should not be re-elected. Will Mr. Branch, or any of the other candidates spoken of, fill the station with more usefulness to the state, than the present incumbent? Gen. Stokes has spent a good portion of his life, for the last 30 years past, in the service of N. Carolina; he has performed all his trusts faithfully and with ability. Why now, in his advanced years, and with the advantage of long experience, shall we throw the old faithful servant away, and pick up a new one, who, to say the most, will not possess superior qualifications. We see no good reason for it; and we do not believe the Legislature of N. Carolina will act in that manner.

The President of the United States has issued his Proclamation, declaring the ports of the United States opened to English vessels coming from the ports and colonies in the West-India Islands, under the dominion of Great Britain, the said ports having been previously, by act of Parliament, opened to the vessels of the United States. We rejoice that this war of restrictions has now terminated, and trust that the re-establishment of a direct trade with the British West-Indies will produce all the beneficial effects anticipated. That it will have a good effect on the commercial interests of North-Carolina, there can be no doubt: and while we congratulate our brethren on the seaboard, on the revival of their trade, we are not without hopes of feeling its genial influence in this quarter of the state.

Interesting fact.—In the steam boat Hornet from Natchitoches, arrived seven Mexican citizens, from the interior of that empire, with about fifty thousand dollars in coin and bullion, which they have brought to this market for the purpose of trade.—*New-Orleans paper.*

The British ship *Corsair*, Capt. PETRIE, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th July, from this port, in 21 days passage; completing *three voyages* between the two ports, in exactly *ten months*—having sailed from Liverpool on her first voyage, on the 8th of Sept. last. The time occupied in making the six passages across the Atlantic, was 172 days—the distance is computed to be 3600 miles; which gives a total of 21,600 miles.—This performance is, we believe, without a parallel in the history of our commercial intecourse with Great-Britain.—*Charleston Courier.*

Sail Cloth.—We are pleased to be able to announce the successful establishment of a manufactory of Sail Cloth, on a new and improved principle at Stoneham, near this city, by a Mr. Johnson. Bolts of different numbers of Mr. Johnson's manufacture have been sent for inspection to the Charleston Navy Yard, whose fabric has been declared, by competent Judges, to be decidedly superior, in beauty and strength, to any article of the kind ever exhibited in the United States. It is hoped, that the enterprising proprietor will meet with such encouragement as will reward his praise worthy exertions to improve our domestic manufactures.—*Boston Statesman.*

NEW-YORK, AUG. 10.

A remarkable vegetable production may be seen at G. Thorburn & Sons' seed store, No. 20, Nassau street. It was raised in the garden of Mr. Isaacs of this city, from a vine, the seed of which was supposed to be the Cantelope Melon, and resembling, in shape, size, and appearance, a Rattlesnake, lying in coil, ready to spring. It measures three feet nine inches long, head six inches in circumference, and tail three inches.

FROM THE GEORGIA ADVERTISER.

Mr. Editor.—Presuming that every thing calculated to add to the pleasures and varieties of the table, will be acceptable, I take the liberty of mentioning, that the *Tomato*, or *Tumatus*, makes a most excellent pie, or tart. I was induced to try it from an article in a late paper in which it was stated that the Buenos Ayreans used this vegetable in that way, and many other ways unknown here. Now for the receipt:—"First get your Tomatoes;" slice, and place them in pastry, after adding proper portions of sugar and spice—then bake in an oven till done, &c. &c. Try it, if you choose, yourself, and I think you will find it preferable even to peach pie.

MRS. GLASS.

A company of German emigrants, eighty-four in number, passed through this city on Sunday morning, on their way to Ohio. We are informed they profess the Jewish faith; but, what is most remarkable is, they all make up one family, consisting of grandfathers, grandmothers, sons, daughters, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, grandchildren, &c. all connected. They appear to be rich for settlers, having brought with them from Germany wagons, harness, and various kinds of goods, wares and merchandize, sufficient to fill ten baggage wagons. In two of the wagons, it must however, be observed, they found room to deposit the children. The men and women trudged on foot. The long beards, broad rimmed hats, smallclothes, and short coats of the former, with the drugget bed gowns and red underdress of the latter, gave the whole group a singularity of aspect, such as was well calculated to arrest the attention of the passing traveller.—*Philadelphia Union.*

SPANISH ARMY AND NAVY.

The Spanish government appropriated, in 1820, upwards of nine million of dollars for the expenses of the navy department for the two political years ending this month: But the actual receipts for the purpose do not amount to half the appropriation. The arrears due to the naval officers, artizans, and day laborers, are upwards of 1,250,000 dollars. Many of them have received no pay for six, eight, ten, and fourteen months. The construction of two or three frigates is suspended in the ports of Spain for want of materials and funds. While such is the condition of the Spanish navy, the army receives regular pay. The reason for this preference of the army is the political situation of Spain. he army restored the present comparatively free constitution of that country, and is justly considered to be its firmest support. These facts we derive from a source of the highest respectability at Madrid, and are implicitly to be relied on—*Frank. Gaz.*

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday, the 5th instant, by the Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, Mr. *Thomas Hall*, to Mrs. *Margaret Graham.*

DIED,

Very suddenly, near this town, on Tuesday, the 27th of August last, Mrs. *Margaret Locke*, (aged 62,) wife of Maj. John Locke. Although, according to the dispensations of Providence, Maj. Locke could not but expect that he and his amiable companion must soon be separated in this world, (as they were both advanced in years,) yet so sudden and afflictive was the bereavement, that it gave a shock to his sensibilities and affections which his natural stay in this vale of tears can never remove,—but must tinge with grief the latest day of his terrestrial existence.

Mrs. Locke was, perhaps, as perfect an example of domestic felicity as the country afforded. She was placid in her temper; kind and charitable in her disposition; and chaste and pious in her conduct.

She lived, loved and respected by an affectionate husband, and an extensive circle of relatives and friends; and died mourned and lamented by all.

Also—Died,

In the vicinity of this place, on the 24th day of August, Mrs. *Elizabeth Long*, wife of Alexander Long, Sen. Esq. In this truly excellent woman, were happily united all the virtues essential in forming that character whose price the wise king of Israel, has declared to be "above rubies." Simple, gentle, and unaffected in her manners, she was hospitable without parade, and benevolent without ostentation. The poor and dependent will long remember her as their benefactress and friend; while her numerous and sorrowing friends and acquaintances will bear testimony to the truth, sincerity, gentleness and candour, by which she was, in so eminent a degree, distinguished. But what adds a lustre, and gives an excellence to her character, superior to all other virtues and accomplishments, is, that unaffected piety and faith in Jesus, which shed a mild radiance over her declining sun. Tried, severely tried, in the furnace of affliction, she was enabled, through faith in Christ, submissively to kiss the rod, and with transports of holy joy, to bless and to adore the kind, yet Almighty hand, that inflicted the blow.

Supported and comforted by that blessed Being who "can make dying beds feel soft as downy pillows are," has faith in him and confidence in God, spread an ineffable consolation over her dying hour; which was entended to her affectionate husband and afflicted children. In the full assurance that she is now in the complete enjoyment of that never-ending "rest, which remains for the people of God," they find a consolation that the world cannot give. To her surviving friends, especially to her female associates, who are descending the vale of years, "though dead, yet she speaketh," and, in a voice solemn as that grave to which her mortal remains have been committed, bids them "prepare to die, to prepare to meet their God," to prepare to stand before the judgment seat of Christ; tells them, that an affecting moment must soon come, when faith in Christ and a hope like hers, will be their only consolation and support; will be to their souls, "an anchor, sure and steadfast." May God, of his infinite goodness, grant that the influence of this example may not be lost on them. Should any doubts remain on their minds, as to the efficacy of religion, and a well grounded hope in Jesus, to blunt the keen arrows of affection, to support them, amid the agonies of severe disease, to smooth the bed of death, and to sustain them amid the solemnities of a dying hour; let them look to the example of their departed friend, let them,—"mark the perfect, and behold the upright man; seeing that the end of that man is peace;" and every doubt must be removed. The fervent and unceasing prayer of their souls will then be—"Let me, also, die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

"Heaven gives us friends; to bless the present scene—
Resumes them to prepare us for the next."

[COMMUNICATED.

At Lexington, Ken. *Thomas Dougherty*, Esq. who was, at the time of his death, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, the duties of which station he had filled for 8 years, with uncommon correctness and fidelity.

Public Sale.

THERE will be sold, at the plantation whereon Martha Brown now lives, on the head waters of Coddle Creek, on Wednesday, the 25th instant,—one young mare, sundry heads of cattle and hogs, a quantity of farming tools, with household and kitchen furniture, about 400 bushels of corn, one half of which will be sold for *cash*; a quantity of wheat, oats, some cotton, and various other articles.

Also, there will be rented, at the same time, the plantation for one year. It consists of about 50 acres of cleared land, all of which is fresh and under good fence, with convenient buildings. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, and due attendance given by us,

JUDSON BROWN,
WILLIAM BROWN.

September 3, 1822.—2wt'19

Company Notice.

THOSE persons within the beat of the town Company of Militia, who are liable to do militia duty, and all other free white citizens in the borough of Salisbury over 45, are requested to meet at the Court-House, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst. to elect two delegates to represent said company in a county meeting, which is to be held at the Court-House in this town, on the 24th Oct. next, to devise means for bringing about a Convention.

Salisbury, Sept. 10, 1822. 2wt'19

To the Editors of the Western Carolinian.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I PERCEIVE in your paper my character assailed and my honesty arraigned before the public. I allude to the money advertised to have been lost by John Travis, of Concord, at my house. As soon as I learned there was such an advertisement, I sent to an attorney to institute suit against the man who had thus falsely exposed my character. I was then informed Travis was and is yet deranged, and in consequence thereof a suit would not be sustained. The facts on which he founded his publication are these. About the 2d of May last, a stranger, in company with Maj. Green, came to my house, who called himself Johnston; he asked for lodging, which was at first refused, in consequence of the late increase in our family: he importuned and insisted, alledging that he was afflicted with the rheumatic pains, and was then going to the warm springs in Buncombe. My wife, though confined to bed, consented the sick traveller might stay all night, and receive as much comfort as our small house and moderate circumstances could afford. He staid until next Monday, and in the mean time complained much and talked strangely. The next day he requested me to go for a Doctor, stating he had been poisoned in Concord and left home to save his life. I went for the Doctor, who declined visiting the stranger, and suggested, after reading his letter, in which he had signed his name John Travis, he was probably deranged. He staid until the 4th of May, and in the morning said he would return home; and at his request I went with him to Lincolnton: there he informed me he had lost between three and four hundred dollars, and left it at my house under the bed in a gourd. I wanted him to return and look for the money, it being about 33 miles to my house from Lincolnton: he rufused. I came home and examined the place where he said the money had been deposited, but found none. The next I heard of the money was an advertisement in your paper, alledging the money to have been lost at my house, and that I knew where it was. He describes exactly the amount of each bank bill, and other matters appertaining to the money so minutely, that if they be true, any person who may pass the bills might be detected. Thus have I been remunerated for what I conceived to be an act of kindness to a sick stranger. Whether I sustain an honest character, I appeal to those who know me; and let strangers inquire if I have not worked hard, and honestly supported my family by the sweat of my brow. And if the law would afford me redress against the individual whose corrupt appetite caused him to feed upon the reputation of one in the humble walks of life, I should not have troubled you with this communication.

BOSWELL BOSTIC.

Rutherford, July 12, 1822.

This communication was once sent on for publication, but the gentleman to whose care it was entrusted did not understand the instructions given him, in consequence of which it has been delayed until now. B. BOSTIC.

Sept. 1, 1822.——t'19p

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1822.—George Parks *vs.* the real estate of John Demmit, deceased.....Petition for partition.—It appearing that Nancy Caudle, or her heirs, are not inhabitants of another state—*Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro', on the first Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

R. MARTIN, *C. W. C. C.*

9wt'20p

Second, and last time.

I SHALL attend at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Saturday, the 14th day of September next, to collect the balance of the TAXES due in Capt. Wood's Company for the year 1821; and all those who fail to pay on that day, will have to pay with cost, immediately.

SAML. JONES, *Sheriff.*

August 30, 1822.

CHARLOTTE

Female Academy.

THE second session of this institution has just commenced under the management of Miss LEAVENWORTH, who superintended the last session with the highest approbation. All the branches usually studied by young ladies (music excepted) are taught in this institution. The Trustees flatter themselves, from the talents of Miss Leavenworth as a tutoress, and their attention to the exercises of the school, that very general satisfaction will be given.

Tuition from six to eleven dollars per semi-annual session, with two dollars additional for fine needle work. Genteel boarding at from twenty-five to forty dollars per session. A few more scholars will be received before the school is closed.

JOHN IRWIN, *Treasurer.*

3wt19p

Overseers.

LIBERAL wages will be given to three Overseers, who can come well recommended, to take charge of plantations in the county of Mecklenburg. None need apply, unless they have been accustomed to the command of negroes.

THOS. G. POLK.

Willswood, May 10, 1822.—4wt'20

Valuable Situations

TO BE SOLD.

ON the 19th and 20th September next, will be sold in Lincolnton, a number of LOTS, to the highest bidder. These lots are generally beautifully situated for building, and may be purchased for a small price.

Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and healthy situation, where they can have the advantage of a male and female Academy, would do well to attend this sale. This is, perhaps, the only opportunity that will offer to acquire these valuable situations. The terms will be 12 months' credit, with approved security.

DANIEL HOKE,
R. H. BURTON,
JACOB RAMSOUR,
MICHAEL REINHARDT,
D. REINHARDT,
} *Commissioners.*

Lincolnton, August 19, 1822.—3wt'18

Notice.

BY a decree of the Court of Equity, made at April term, 1822, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 30th of September next, lots No. 17 and 18, in the great north square of the town of Salisbury, on which there are improvements; and lots No. 26, 37, and 38, in said town, unimproved. Also, two tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the county of Rowan, to wit: one of three hundred acres, lying on the waters of Flat Swamp Creek, and one of a hundred acres, lying on the top of a mountain, called little mountain, near to the Flat Swamp Springs, belonging to the heirs at law of Evan Alexander, deceased. A credit of twelve and eighteen months will be given. Bonds, with approved securities, will be required.

GEO. LOCKE, *C. M. C.*

August 5, 1822.——8wt'20.

The sale of the above property is postponed to the 30th day of September.

Watch Repairing, &c.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

Having employed a competent workman to help him, he assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and *only* the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '14

Murphey's Reports, Vol. I.

JUST published by Joseph Gales, Raleigh, Price $5. Orders for the above works will be supplied by WM. H. YOUNG.

Advertisement.

THERE will be exposed to Public Sale at Clinton, Rowan county, situate in the fork of the north and south Yadkin, on the 4th day of November next, being the first Monday of the month, the remaining unsold lots in the town plan of said place; one of which contains a large new frame building, nearly finished. Likewise, the adjoining lands, upwards of two hundred acres, a great part of which consists of valuable low grounds, reserving the plan of the town, the width and direction of the road, to the scite of the bridge commenced on the north Yadkin, and to the bridge of the south Yadkin. The sale will continue from day to day, until the property is all disposed of; and a credit of one and two years given for the purchase money, with interest, the purchaser giving bond and security. Attention will be given, by

J. A. PEARSON,
JOHN CALLOWAY,
C. S. WOODS.

2wt'24

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify all persons against trading for a note of hand which I gave John Orr, of Mecklenburg, N. C. for seventy dollars, due the 10th day of January, 1822,—as said note was given in pay of a cotton gin which said Orr warranted to be a good gin, which, on trial, was found quite the reverse. I therefore am determined not to pay said note until the gin is made to perform as warranted.

ROBERT KIRKPATRICK.

August 15, 1822.——3t'19

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FROM THE BOSTON CITY GAZETTE.

ADDRESS TO MY SEGAR.

Yes, social friend, I love thee well,
In learned doctor's spite;
I love thy fragrant misty spell,
I love thy calm delight.

What tho' they tell with phizzes long,
Our years are sooner past;
I would reply with reasons strong,
They're sweeter, while they last.

And oft, mild tube, to me thou art
A monitor, though still,
Thou speak'st a lesson to my heart
Beyond the preacher's skill.

When in the lonely evening hour,
Attended but by thee;
O'er history's varied page I pour,
Man's fate in thine I see;—

Awhile like thee the hero burns,
And smokes and fumes around,
And then like thee to ashes turns,
And mingles with the ground.

Thou'rt like the worthy man that gives,
To goodness every day,
The fragrance of whose virtue lives
When he has passed away.

Oft when my snowy column grows,
And breaks and fades away,
I trace how mighty realms thus rose,
Then tumbled to decay.

From beggar's rags to monarch's robes,
One common doom is cast;
Sweet nature's works, the mighty globe,
Must all burn out at last.

And what is he who smokes thee now,
A little moving heap,
That soon like thee to dust must bow,
Like thee in ashes sleep.

And when I see thy smoke roll high,
Thy ashes downward go,
Methinks 'tis thus my soul shall fly,
Thus leave my body low.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

The following extract from a review of "*The Spy*," in the last number of the North-American Review, will doubtless be interesting to our readers. Some of the facts stated therein were new to us; and we suspect are not generally known.

We do not propose to give a minute analysis of a work, which has already bee some months before the public, and has withal sufficient notoriety to have reached its third edition. We have a right to assume, that our readers are fashionable enough to have kept pace with their neighbors, and shall therefore tell no more of the story, than we find necessary for our purpose.

The narrative turns on the fortunes of Henry Wharton, a captain in the royal army, (then under sir Henry Clinton, with head quarters at New-York,) who imprudently visits his father's family at West Chester, (the neutral ground,) in disguise, and there falls into the hands of an American party under the command of Major Dunwoodie, his sister's betrothed lover, and his own bosom friend. He is tried and condemned as a spy; but succeeds in making his escape by the assistance of Harvey Birch, the pedlar, himself a notorious British spy, and with the connivance of Washington, who, under the assumed character of Harper, had been an inmate at the house of Wharton's father, at the time of the stolen visit, and was firmly convinced of the young man's innocent intentions.

Harvey Birch, by whose mysterious agency every important incident in the book is more or less affected, though a convicted spy of the enemy, with a price set upon his head, turns out in the sequel to have been all along in secret the confidential and trusty agent of Washington.

This finely conceived character, on whom the interest of the narrative mainly depends, is not wholly without historical foundation. It is a matter of notoriety, that no military commander ever availed himself of a judicious system of *espionage* with more consummate address, or greater advantage to his cause, than General Washington. The similarity of the belligerents in all outward appearances, and their community of language, furnished both parties with great facilities for mutual deception. But the minute local knowledge of our commander in chief, his extensive information in regard to the manners, habits, and occupations of the persons with whom he had to deal, his own acute observation and discriminating judgment, united to an intimate acquaintance with the characters of individuals, gave him in this respect peculiar advantages, which he never failed to improve. A fund, liberal, considering the parsimony and extreme poverty of our government at that time, was furnished by Congress, expressly to be employed in secret services of this nature, and Washington was never sparing of his own purse when occasion demanded additional supplies. Hence he was enabled to maintain great numbers of secret agents, who were often at work unsuspected in the very heart of the British army, transmitting regular and authentic intelligence of its most minute operations; while his most confidential officers were profoundly ignorant of the means and sources of his information, and frequently received themselves that, on which they were directed to rely, without knowing the quarter whence it came. We do not state this without authority. We have it through a channel, which ought not to be doubted, that, at the time when General Heath was left by Washington in command, he was directed to make daily search in the hollow of a certain tree for despatches from the enemy's camp; and the search was seldom fruitless, though the general professed himself entirely unsuspicious of the person or persons by whom he was thus supplied. Many similar facts are probably known to officers now living; and although others, who stood high in the service, should not possess the same kind of information, this is a species of negative evidence, which can weigh little in the scale. That services of this sort should have been performed by persons commonly reputed to be disaffected to the American cause, and even by those who lived ostensibly in British pay, is a thing not only extremely probable in itself, but likewise a fact capable of being established by living testimony. Indeed we have, within these few days, held direct communication with a man in this city, who, having first suffered his name to be stricken off the rolls of his regiment for desertion, entered into the service of sir Henry Clinton, as a private, and sir Henry thought confidential agent, while he was, in truth, a spy upon the movements of that officer, and constantly conveyed all his valuable information to the commander of the American armies, in conformity with the understanding that subsisted between them; and this was a man of sufficient respectability to receive a captain's commission for his services.* It may well, however, be a matter of doubt, whether General Washington himself ever submitted to a personal disguise for the purpose of obtaining this kind of information, either directly or indirectly; and, until we see undoubted evidence of the fact, we shall not hesitate to deny it. The whole character of Washington is against it. His station, his trust, than which none could be higher, are against it. The opinion of those most intimate with him, by their official relations, is entirely against it. Nay, it was almost physically impossible. His remarkable stature and physiognomy, his lofty carriage, the unbending dignity of his whole demeanor, and, above all, the notoriety of his person making detection almost certain, rendered him the most unfit of all men to practice such a deception. We are compelled to believe, therefore, that our author has deviated from historical accuracy, in a point where he should most scrupulously have adhered to it. When such a personage as Washington is made to move in the scenes of fiction, so recently too after his conspicuous career, he should appear, if he would appear safely, only as his countrymen have known and must ever remember him, at the head of armies, or in the dignity of state. Our imagination will hardly consent to follow him through the mere common courtesies, or grosser familiarities of life; and where our author attempts so to represent him, he undertakes a task, under which greater and more practised abilities would sink. In his own words, 'it was rash—it was unkind—it was a sad, sad mistake.' Reminding him, therefore, of the old rule, '*sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, æquam viribus*,' we will proceed to business.

* This man had a secret pass from Washington, to be used in case of emergency. He was accustomed to carry his despatches rolled up, in shape and size like a bullet, that they might be swallowed, if necessary. Once, when employed by sir Henry, as the bearer of a despatch to sir Guy Carleton in Canada, he met a brother tory, charged with despatches, *vice versa*, from sir Guy. These he contrived to get into his possession, by pretending that he himself was then on his way to sir Henry, and immediately carried the two to Washington. 'This,' said he, 'was the only time I ever saw his excellency smile,' although he often had private interviews with him. He went to see General Washington the day before he resigned his presidency, and the general, not unmindful of former services, then presented him with a hundred dollars.

PROFESSOR EVERETT.

Extract of a letter from the North.

"You have heard, I presume, of the celebrated Professor EVERETT, [Editor of the North-American Review,] the most prominent intellectual phenomenon of this emporium of literature.

"In versatility of talent, and depth of erudition, he must far surpass any man of his age in America, and, from his industry and zeal in the cause of religion and truth, bids fair to promote their advancement in an eminent degree. A happy facility of expression, and laudable ambition to disseminate knowledge (added to the aptitude of this community to attain it) afford him also a wide field for its application.

"I heard him deliver, a few days since, to a select audience, a dissertation on the ruins of Athens, with historical and architectural illustrations. A subject, which his personal observations while in Greece enabled him to describe more accurately, and which was elicited by the peculiar interest excited at this moment with regard to that classic land, as well as the circumstance, of there being in this place a beautiful panorama of Athens.

"The ruins of the temple of Minerva and of Jupiter Olympus, &c. being the most conspicuous objects on this painting, the orator gave an interesting description of these edifices, and their respective purposes; traced the origin of the different institutions to the prevailing feelings and principles of the times in which they were founded; and delineated, with admirable minuteness, the relative beauties and peculiarities of the various orders of Grecian architecture, and marked their accordance with the state of literature and the arts at the several eras of their history. His fund of knowledge on this as on all other subjects appeared inexhaustible.

"It is on occasions of charitable discourses, however, that his eloquence is most effective; and I have never heard more impressive appeals to philanthropy, nor more incontrovertible evidences of the duties of charity, than as exemplified by him in several recent addresses.

"Without possessing much natural eloquence, his delivery is perspicuous and forcible, and you are more impressed with the morality of his axioms than captivated by the fervor or grace of his manner. So far as supremacy in eloquence arises from a clear perception of right and wrong, and a rigid estimation of virtue, he is successful; but by no means possesses that impassioned strain which can only emanate from inspiration and nature.

"The high consideration in which this juvenile philosopher is held here, speaks much for the correct taste of this portion of our country; and the simplicity and modesty of his manners, denote that the object of his exertions is to do good, rather than to excite applause—Esse quam videri"

Charleston Courier.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

I am no teller of stories; but there is one belonging to Burleigh House, of which I happen to know some of the particulars. The late Earl of Exeter had been divorced from his first wife, a woman of fashion, and of somewhat more gaiety of manners than "lords who love their ladies like." He determined to seek out a second wife in an humble sphere of life, and that it should be one who, having no knowledge of his rank, should love him for himself alone. For this purpose, he went and settled incognito (under the name of Mr. Jones) at Hodnet, an obscure village in Shropshire. He made overtures to one or two damsels in the neighborhood, but they were too knowing to be taken in by him. His manners were not boorish, his mode of life was retired, it was odd how he got his livelihood, and at last he began to be taken for a highwayman. In this dilemma he turned to Miss Hoggins, the eldest daughter of a small farmer at whose house he lodged.—Miss Hoggins, it might seem, had not been used to romp with the clowns: there was something in the manners of their quiet, but eccentric guest, that she liked. As he found that he had inspired her with that kind of regard which he wished for, he made honorable proposals to her, and at the end of some months, they were married, without his letting her know who he was. They set off in a post chaise from her father's house, and travelled across the country. In this manner, they arrived at Stamford, and passed through the town without stopping till they came to the entrance of Burleigh Park, which is on the outside of it. The gates flew open, the chaise entered, and drove down the long avenues of trees that lead up to the front of this fine old mansion.—As they drew nearer to it, and she seemed a little surprised where they were going, he said, "Well, my dear, this is Burleigh House; it is the home I have promised to bring you to, and you are the Countess of Exeter!" It is said that the shock of this discovery was too much for this young creature, and that she never recovered it. It was a sensation worth dying for. The world we live in was worth making, had it been only for this. Ye Thousand and One Tales of the Arabian Night's Entertainment! hide your diminished heads! I never wish to have been a lord, but when I think of this story.

SELECT SENTENCES.

Applause is more frequently acquired by profuseness, than by charity; that is, by suffering ourselves to be imposed on, than by bestowing our money on proper objects: because those who over-reach us, look upon their acquisitions as the just reward of their own superior abilities, and are therefore not unwilling to publish them; whereas, those who receive our donations, feel the weight of obligations, always implying an inferiority, which men little care to remember, and less to talk of.

Painters of human nature, like those of human faces, are of two sorts; the one give us beautiful pictures, but without the least resemblance of those who sit for them; the other draw strong likenesses, but for the most part something uglier than the originals.

Advice is seldom well received, well intended, or productive of any good: it is seldom well received, because it implies a superiority of judgment in the giver; and it is seldom intended for any other end, than to show it: it is seldom of any service to the giver, because it more frequently makes him an enemy, than a friend; and as seldom to the receiver, because, if he is not wise enough to act properly without it, he will scarcely be wise enough to distinguish that which is good.

Men's zeal for religion is much of the same kind as that which they shew for a foot-ball: whenever it is contested for, every one is ready to venture their lives and limbs in the dispute; but, when that is once at an end, it is no more thought on, but sleeps in oblivion, buried in rubbish, which no one thinks it worth his pains to rake into, much less to remove.

Religious.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN VISITANT.

"Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth; and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thine heart, and in the sight of thine eyes: but know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment."

ECCLESIASTES xi. 9.

There are some who pretend that the season of youth is intended for a season of levity; that it is only when the frost of age begins to whiten his locks, that man should begin to think seriously of judgment and eternity beyond the grave. But ask any man of feeling and reflection, whose locks have been touched by the withering hand of time, if this be his opinion, and before he meditates upon the question, his heart will spontaneously answer it. He will tell you, especially if his youth has been mispent, that there is but one thing more frightful to him than the "ghost of his departed hours;" that when he looks back upon the past, and calculates the precious time squandered in folly and dissipation, which might have been employed to his own advantage, or that of his fellow-men, and the glory of God, his soul is wrung with anguish, and pierced through by the keen arrow of self-reproach; but when he looks forward, and finds it not only impossible to redeem his lost time, but sees in the prospect before him, a world unknown, and a fate uncertain, and that uncertainty arising from his own past imprudence, and graceless career, which he readily perceives forbid him to hope for redemption; then it is that he finds there is one thing more frightful than the "ghost of his departed hours," and that is, the gloomy aspect in which his conscious forebodings pourtray his future existence.

It is evident, then, from the remorse and sorrow with which man looks back upon time lost; and the fearful anxiety with which, when awakened from the dreams of pleasure and indolence, he contemplates the future, that God intended him for serious, useful and noble pursuits, worthy of an immortal being, from the earliest dawn of reason in his young mind, till its last expiring rays should glimmer on the verge of the grave.

It follows that youth, so far from being intended as a season of levity, was clearly designed as the season for acquiring knowledge, as manhood is the season for industry and enterprize, and old age for the enjoyment of the fruits of all these in the shades of philosophical retirement. Piety to God is always in season, in every stage of our existence: But thrice happy are they who find themselves in age, blest with ease and competence which enable them to grace their names by deeds of charity to man, as well as devotion to God; gilding the decline of life with the mild beams of Christian faith and virtue; whose attractive lights shine even from the grave, and guide the young pilgrim in the path to Heaven. That youth is the season for study and reflection, which are indispensable in the acquisition of knowledge, is obvious to every one who has advanced in life, and assumed the cares of a family, and those which attend the pursuit of business, either in the learned professions, in commerce or the arts, or in any mechanical or laborious employment.—But if it were not obvious, its truth has been demonstrated by the experience of almost all who have attempted the pursuit of studies, to which they have been strangers in youth, after arriving at manhood, and assuming the practical duties of life. The perplexities of business, the calls of friendship and humanity, the rites of hospitality, the duties of a citizen, as well as those of a husband, a father, a relative and a friend, besides innumerable nameless interruptions which break in, in spite of every effort to avoid them, and suspend a favorite study, or destroy the order of a mental contemplation, all forbid the visionary attempt to become a perfect master of any art or science, after one has fairly entered upon the stage of practical life. We admit, that now and then a transcendant genius rises, like a comet, in the mental world, to astonish and confound the schools, by overleaping the ordinary paths to science and to fame. In the horizon of our own country we have beheld two such eccentric orbs, whose rays have not only dazzled our eyes, but reflected their splendour upon the ægis of distant nations. Those orbs have descended from our horizon; they have sunk into that awful region whose impenetrable clouds form a barrier for ever between earth and heaven; they have gone to remingle their beams with the eternal fountain from whence they sprung. But even through the dark shades of the vale of death, their light shall still rise: And not only the present age, but ages to come, shall hallow the vestal flame of genius which will ever ascend, in pure and unmingled lustre, from the tombs of FRANKLIN and FULTON!—FRANKLIN and FULTON! Where is the virtuous youth whose bosom does not burn with emulation at the sound of these names! who does not reflect, that in striving to emulate the wisest of men, he will please God, as well as promote his own honour and happiness, and the happiness of mankind? For since our Creator has formed us for social existence, and our Saviour has commaded us to "*love one another*," he is the best Christian who does the most good, who evinces his "*faith by his works*," strewing the paths of piety with the choicest flowers of science, and sprinkling these with the fragrant odours of friendship, hospitality, charity and benevolence.

Preserve, if you can, the esteem of the wise and good; but more especially your own. Consider what a deplorable state of mind you must be in, when your conscience tells you, you are a villain.